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THE VETO.

Remarkable Speech by the President.

He Intends to Pursue His Declared Policy.

Stevens, Sumner, Phillips and Other Radicals Denounced by Name as Traitors.

FORNEY CALLED "A DEAD DUCK."

The Monster Johnson Meeting in This City.

New York a Unit for the President's Policy.

The People's Congress in the Cooper Institute.

The Conservative Masses Against the Radical Clique.

Unanimous Endorsement of the Veto.

SEWARD ON THE CRISIS.

He Stands on the People's Platform.

The Ship of State Safe Beyond Mismanagement by President or Congress.

Great Enthusiasm Elicited by the Secretary's Remarks.

Demonstrations Throughout the Country.

THE MEETING IN WASHINGTON. Remarkable Speech by the President-Hendricks, Congressmen Rogers, Boyer, Strouse, Green Clay Smith, Hogan, Messrs. S. S. Cox, Montgomery Blair, Judge Merrick and Others.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1866. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held this con for the purpose of endorsing the President's cessage. Citizens of the District to the number of swenty-five hundred, or theresbouts, nominally without on of party, filled the theatre promptly at the hour appointed for the meeting (noon), and proceeded to by choosing Philip R. Fendel president, with a

list of thirty-six vice presidents, one for each State son Montgomery, Senstors Hendricks, McDongall and Saulsbury, Judge Hughes and Judge Dunlop. The military element was represented by Major General Joe Bartlett. Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, occupied one of the boxes. A fair proportion of ladies in the dress circle listened heroically to the the speeches.

After the reading of a series of resolutions the meeting was address d by S. S. Cox, Moutgomery Blair, Senate ndricks, Congressmen Rogers, of New Jersey, Boyer and Strouse, of Pennsylvania; Green Clay Smith, of Ken tucky; Judge Merrick and Lawyer Bradley, of this District. Most of the speeches were temperate in tone, and betrayed no design on the part of the democracy, who performed the principal part of the talk, to capture the sident because he has, in following the constitution, strayed too near their camp. In fact, one or two of the akers openly disavowed this purpose. Mr. Thad. Stevens' name being incidentally mentioned, it was

The crowd being so great that all could not be ac lated with places in the theatre, a couple of side meetings were organized in the open air in front. The tion that the outside meetings were largely attended Probably not less than six thousand persons congregated around the two stands, the windows, bulconies and tree tope in the vicinity being filled with applauding friends of the President. C. W. Boteler presided at one of the stands and Dr. W. B. Magrader at the other. The Marine band discoursed music for the outsiders. Sana tor McDougall, Congressman Hogan, of St. Louis; John E. Norris, Richard H. Jackson, Mr. Olmstead, of the e Department; Dr. C. A. Allen, and Meurs. Aiken and Clampitt, each made telling speeches.

The crowd inside and outside maintained lively interest in the speech-making till about four o'clock, when adjournment was made to the White House grounds, where the President made a long and most remarkable speech The crowd was immense and the enthusiasm intense. At short intervals, when he made some particularly pointed speech occupied more than an hour in delivery, and the me, he was greeted with vociferous cheers. The wast throng which biceked up all the avenues to the White House was increasing when it closed.

committee appointed for the purpose entered the White House and delivered to the President the resetysions adopted at the meeting. Mashwhile there was muste from the band conside. One of the marshals appeared on the rail, near the carriage way, and announced Shout after shout went up from themsauds of thronic. met with an enthusiastic reception and butters and his voice to the highest key, saying that when order was restored the President would begin.

There were cries of "Order," and quiet having been partially removed, the President spoke as follows:-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. Frizow Crezzess-For I presume I have the right to ddress you as such—to the committee who have con-facted and organized this meeting so far, I have to render my sincere thanks for the compliments and approbation er have manifested in their personal address to my-

At this point a firemen's procession attracted the aton of a portion of the crowd, and created such a

mittee, in vain endeavoyed to restore order. Hon. Green Clay Smith then took the stand and succeeded in making

is included to be carried out. (Applause.) That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this government—the Father of his Country; of him who stood at the head of the government when all the States entered into the Union.

The Gremen's procession again succeeded in creating

sufficient disturbance to make the President unable to be The President good humoredly remarked:-"Don't interfere with them; they are right and always were right." He proceeded:—This day, I say, is pocullarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the Union of these States founded by the Futher of his Country. Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalined in the hearts of all who love free government. (A voice— "So is Andrew Johnson.") Washington, who, in the language of his cologists, was "First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." No people can claim him; no nation can appropriate him; his reputation and life are the common inheritance of all who THE PRESIDENT'S MOTTO THAT OF ANDREW JACKSON.

I to day had the pleasure of attending the Natio Washington Monument Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monument creeted to his nemory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could to give them my humble influence. A monument is seing erected to him within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. (Cheers). Let the pledges which all these States, associations and corporations have placed in that measurement of their faith and love for this Union be preserved. Let it be comto the motio upon the stone sent from my own State, God bless (A voice—"And bless you") a State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union, in the field and in the councils of the nation, and s now struggling in consequence of the interrupt on that has taken place in her relations with the federal government, growing out of the rebellion, but strug-ling o recover those relations, and take her stand where she has stood since 1796. A motto is inscribed on that stone in commemoration of Washington. I stand by that centiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson, "The federal Union—it must be preserved." (Wild shouts of applause.) "The federal Union—it must be pre-Were it possible to have the great man whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind no, in the Capitol, and whose sentiment is inscribed on the stone deposited in the monument—were it possible to communicate with the illustrious dead, and he could be informed of or made to understand the working and progress of faction, rebellion and treason, the bones of the old man would stir in their codin, and he would rise tend that long arm and finger of his, and he would reiterate that glorious sentiment, "The federal Union—it must be preserved." (Applause.) But we see and wishess what has transpred since his day. We remember what he did in 1833 when constitution of the United States then stalked forth. It was his power and influence that then crushed the trea son in its infancy. It was then stopped; but only for affected to the government both North and South. and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen advocated that institution in the South-another opposed it in the North; and it resulted in creat point at which they were prepared to dissolve the gov. ernment of the United States to secure and preserve their peculiar institution; and in what I may say on this oc-

casion I want to be understood. NORTHERN RADICALS AS DISCISIONISTS. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the South, and overnment to get clear of it. (Applause.) I am talking to you to-day in the common phrase, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for

the constitution and to preserve the govern-ment. These two parties have been arrayed who wanted to disrupt the government, to devenue, as gaged, as traitors. I have never closed to repeat, so far as my efforts could go, to carry out, the sentiments I then uttered. (Cheers.) I have already remarked that there were two parties, one for testroying the government to preserve slavery, and the other to break up the government to desiroy slavery. The objects to be accomplished were different it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the government. They agreed in the destruction of the govern-North I stand now where I did then, to vindicate the union of these States and the constitution of the

THE MOORS OFFEN TO THE SOUTH.

I stood by the government. I said I was for the Union either alternative I was for my government and the conforth its arrows arm, and with its physical power of country which has arrayed itself against the government has been put down by the government itself. Now, what do these people my? We said, "no compromise we can settle this question with the South in eight and forty hours." How? "Disband your armies, acknowledge the constitution of the United States, obey the law, and the whole question to setsled." their armics have been disbanded. They come forward now in a spirit of magnanimity and say, "We were mis-taken; we made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secess on and dimotre the Union, but we have failed; and, havtraces this thing to a logical and physical consequence and result, we now again come forward and acknowledge the flag of our country obedient to the constitution and the supremary of the how," (Cheers.) I say, then, when your affectance to the government, I am rendy to open the ore of the Union and restore you to your old relations to

the government of our fathers. (Prolonged appearant) Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I baye? I shall not now reposi the wrongs or suffering inflicted upon me, but it is not the way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of revery. I know much has been said about the exercise of the particular power, no far as the Executive in concerned. There is no one who has inbored harder than I have to have the principal conscious and intelligent traitors brought to justice; to have the law vindicated and the great fact vindicated that treason is a crime. Yet, while conscious@intelligent traitors are to be possished, should whole states, comcounities and people he made to submit to and bear the penalty of death? I have, perhaps, as much hostillity and as much resentment as a mon ought to have; but we should conform our action and our consuct to the example of him who founded our holy religion that I would liken this to it or bring any occupation, for I am not going to detain you long.

But, gentlemen. I came into power under the censttotion of the country and tion of the people. And what did I find?

death. Under the idea of revenge and recontinent they phastical were to be annihilated and destroyed. O, how different like sitence.

The Parsmert proceeded:—Fellow citizens: I was about to tender my thanks to the committee who waited upon me and presented me with the resolutions adopted on jehis occasion—resolutions, as I understand, complimentary to the policy pursued by this administration since it came into power. I am free to say to you on since it came into power. I am free to say to you on the sum of the world or a nation to death He would die and attend by His blood and his wounds that he would die and let the nation live. (Applause.) Let them repent and let the nation live. (Applause.) Let them repent and let the nation live. (Applause.) Let them become this from the example set by the bely founder of our I loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our storious stripes and stars and the constitution of our country. union of these states and their original relations to the government of the United States. (Prolonged applause.)

This seems to be a day poculiarly appropriate for such forced into this rehallion and make the prolonged applause.) forced into this rebellion and missed by their leaders, I want the American people to witness I do not want by say leadency, kindsiess, trust and confidence. (Enthusiastic invendees, by indirect narks in high places to see the

But, my countrymen, a ter having passed through the rebellion and given such evidence as i bave—though men creak a great deal about it now-(laughter) when I look back through the battle fields and see many of these brave men, in whose company I was in part of the re-bellion where it was most difficult and doubiful to be what do we find? The rebellion is put down by the before they are scarcely out of the battle field, and plause.) The war to suppress our rebellion was to prothe character of the government and weakening its concentrate the power of the government in consolidation, which is equally dangerous and objection that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised find that governments can be revolutionized, can be changed lutions the most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our government may be taken away, leaving only the form

ing proposed? USURPATIONS OF CONGRESS. We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible central di-rectory n arly all the powers of government lative or Executive Departments of the governments ernment. Yes, and by resolution reported by committee upon whom all the legislative power of the government has been conferred that principle in the constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department to of the election and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from those departments and conferred upon a com mittee, who must report before they can act their seats. By this role they assume that there must be laws passed; that there must be recognition in respect to a State in the Union, with all its practical relation resfored before the respective houses of Congress, under tions of its own members. What position is that?
You have been struggling for four years to put
down the rebellion. For denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had the right to go out. You said that they had neither the has been settled that a State has neither the right no you have settled that by the executive military power of the government, and the public judgment, you turn around asseme that they are out and shall not come in. (Laughter and cheers.)

I am free to say to you, as your Executive, that I am ition. I said in the Sen States had no right to go out and that they had no power to go out. That ques-tion has been settled. And I cannot turn round now and give the direct he to all I profess to have done in the last five years. (Laughter and applause.) I can do no such thing. I say that when these sent. These two parties have been arrayed hand of fellouship, and let peace and union be gainst each other, and I stand before you restored. (Loud cheers) I have fought trastors and treason in the South. obedience to the law, I say, eximd to them the whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men—I care not by what name you call them-(a voice, "Call them traitom"), who still stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of this compact am at'll for the restoration of the Union; I am still in favor of this great government of ours going on and following out its destiny. (A Voice-"Give as the

THE RAPICALS ANNOUNCED BY NAME.

A gentleman calls for their names. Well, supp ild give them. (A Voice-"We know them.") I being as much opposed to the fundamental principles of this government, and believe they are as much Isboring to prevent or destroy them as were the mea who fought sgainst us. (A Voice—"What are the names?) I say Thuddeus Siceens, of Pennsylvania—(tremendous applause)—I say Charles Sumaer, (Great applause)—I say Westell Phillips and others of Forney.") Some gentleman in the crowd save, "Give it to Forney.". I have only just to say that I do not sea to my ammunition upon dead durks. (Laughter and

THE PROPERTY FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY I stand for my country, I stand for the constitut where I placed my feet from my entrance into public They may traduce me, they may slander they may vituperate; but let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. (Cheers.) And let me say in addition that I do not intend to be bullied by my enmics. (Applause, and a cry, "The people will sustain you.") I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated, but said directly—the intimation has been given in high places that if such a usurpation of power been exercised two hundred years vidual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Jackson " The usurpation I ha been guilty of? "None, none." been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroschments of power. And b I dared to may in a conversation with a fellow citizen, and tution ought not to be so frequent; that the dignity; that the old matrument would be last to involvat if it was amended such and such amend that would have cost a king his head at a certain time. (Laughter and appleuse) And in connection with the subject it was explained by the same gentleman that we were in the midst of an earthquake, that he trembled and could not yield. (Laughter)
Yes, there is an earthquake coming. There is a ground noeth coming of popular judgment and indignation. ("That's true.") The American people will speak by their interests, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies. What positions have I held under this government? Beginning with an alderman and running through all branches of the Legislature. (A Vonce_"From a tailor up.") Some gentleman raps I have been a tailor. (Tremendous appliance.) Now that did | Youty deep nor number out of the crowd, are there any not discomfit me in the least; for when I used to be a good singers among you? (Choors and Josephier) deptarbance that the President was praise to proceed for I found sucht millions of people who were in tailor I had the renotation of being a cood one.

out of the way," and make use of a very stron expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention destroy our institutions and change the character of the government. Are they not satisfied with the blood which nas been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln they not got honor and courage enough to attain their it is necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the ted and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer not

THE MEETING IN THIS CITY.

Opdyke, F. B. Cutting, Postmaster General Dennison, Daniel S. Dickinson and Henry J. Raymond.

orthy of the patriotic city of New York, honorable to the Empire State and equal in every respect to the great

musicians were recovered and pressed into the service ent and speak upon the all important topic of the day-the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, an The reporters of the press are seats and tables on the platform, the usual accommoda

PRELIMINARY SCENES IN THE HALL. General Warmons, as usual, was the first on the plat form and seeing the hall crowded, he at once in his sayings and doluge. He said .- I have discovered that meeting, while waiting for the speakers, they desire to I will have the music here in a moment, (Cries of (Great taughter.)

Mr. WETHORE-Wait awfile. A Voorn-'I don't see it."

Mr. Workens-Nor I either; but the musicians are a great deal scattered in the growd; they will be here in a

A Veice-Blow them up. (Cheers and laughter.) Another V ecz-Shut up your blowing. (Continued

merriment.) eral Wermone In the meantime, to keep you quiet, I will give you the names of the officers that are to preside. (Cries of "Go it, then," "we don't want them"-shrill whistling-cries of "Hi, hi," and laughter, then threw among the crowd-amid cries of 'Here, Wetmore," "This side," "Go it, old fellow," "Wetmore, a little more this way"—large numbers of printed slipe with the names of the presiding officers, to catch which, as they whirled over the heads of the crowd in front of he platform, hundred of hands were raised, and good humored excitement and confusion followed in the strug-

CHEERING FOR THE UNION.

General Warmone-I know by the countenances of the adies before me that they want to know the policy of his meeting; to gratify their natural device I will now call for three cheers for the Union. (Most vociferon

A Vorce-You're all hunkey on that, Welmore, heers and laughter.)

The continued interval which followed before the organization of the meeting was largely empoyed by the assemblage in applauding, cheering and growning, according to the calls made upon them, and according to the pop ularity or otherwise of the public men whose names wer brought forward for such honor or recognition. Cheers for the laties and President Johnson were given with enthusiasm. Three groups were called for Ben Wade. Summer and Thad Stevens, and responded to. Another on cheers for the vote. This was a great hit on the throughout the hall. Great faughter was elicited by a all for three cheers for Wetmore or any other man.

A Vocca-Wetchoro, where's that sugaic? General Wersons-That munic's lost in the crowd.

A Voru-Send the police after them (Cheers and

Another Voice-Feich them with a good strain

fire-ferent harchier) always Another-Was it you veteed the music, Wet ? (Covers

through with the mountime and give us the music or the special me. (Continued merrment)

A Voice-What's that? (Rours of laughter.) General Warment-I 's this-that in the m

A Votes Speak louder. neral Warmons-Come up h re and try your voice and see what you can do.

Responsibility of the total transfer of the transfer of transfer of the transfer of transfer of the transfer of transfer of transfer of the transfer of transfer General Warmons -Then shut up. I was saying in th absence of the mulic and the speakers there is a capital

A Vonce-A time for what? (beers and laughter.)

General Warmorn - For reflection; time to larnest you pust sins and make amounts or the future by promises. General Wirm na-It can't make itself heart yet.

(Laughter,) New, ladies and gentlemen-I beg pardon, it is not necessary to ask the ladies to be in order, but I ask the house to be in order. A Voice-I move to admit Tennesses

Another-No. you don't. (Cheers and laushter) AN ENTHU-LIST IN THE CROWN-The less reconstruction you can have is every star on the flog and every State is

he Union. (horrs and laughter.) FORMAL OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS—REMARKS BY MR. OPDYRE.

General Wetmore then introduced Mr. Ordvke, who or dorse the policy of our patriotic Chief Magistrate, Andy THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

ddows and resolutions, to rely remarking the ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK. It is the right and days of the second second

prevails the high lative and executive departments of the averenment. We hope these differences are not irreconnilable, and in coder to promote a first agree ment the people should interpose with an expression of their own apparatus. The issue of the war glorzow to ear arms and more glorzow for the free-loom which it broads. It caves upon our hands the great task of possible attent. The is the first question. Every other is sub-rilinate to it. All attempts to pervit the occasion to purpose of party, on whichever side, are unwarthy of just men and danger outs to the public weifare. What the receive and appears to present the condition of arms than casced, the condition of arms than casced, the condition of arms than casced, the condition of the third for any, thould couse also. The absentity with which our beroit colders have returned to peaceful pursuits is not use honorable than their victories. They charted no constitute towards those whom they have overcome. They did not first for engagence, but for "the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws." They now want affirm and lasting peace; not meeting a constitution and the whole people intities to repair the waste of war and to regain their places, if they cash as long distance of one pennity, with one constitution and use desting.

The address and resolutions were then gut to the vote of the meeting by the shallman, and confirmed by accompanying followed with your deserting and applease.

The Consessan then came forward and said - And now, reliew chinese, it is my high privilege and great honor to Mr. Inwans, on sixing, was greated with immen theer ng and waving of handkerchiefs. At soon as allence was restered he spoke as follows:

France Cruzzes—I have begn in the habit, as you perhaps know, of abdressing—ca Vence—"Londer"). You must not ask me to speak londer, because my other must not sek mir to speak louder. The distors can tell wante of New York on the eve of important elections from my own home at Auburn. I have been heard, through the kindness of my fellow citizens, from Montava Pr or Christanqua and from Lake Champiata to the ocean when I only spoke oven within the protection of my and honored there of New York to October, and I spoke then what I thought would be perusent to public affairs for a whole year. The summons of friends in the city of New York brings me back after the expiration of only three months. Their demand in I confers, rather hard upon our noder the directorances. opinions of the President; in part if was erjors there. impority of Congress, or if you ropes them. the cause of liberty and human freedom, the cause of progress, amelicration or civilization; the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being long arrested, whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. The Vision—that is to say, the nation—this been record from all its perils. The mobile ship has passed from tempera and billious into the verge of a safe harbor, and is not securely riding into her ancient mooring, without a broken spar or a lenk, starboard or inflourd, fore or af approaches those moorings. One pilot says that she may salely enter directly through them; the other says that

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE!